

1 **GARTEISER HONEA, P.C.**

2 Randall T. Garteiser (SBN 231821)
3 Christopher A. Honea (SBN 232473)
4 Peter S. Brasher (SBN 283992)
5 44 N. San Pedro Road
6 San Rafael, CA 94903
7 Phone: (415) 785-3762
8 Fax: (888) 908-4400
9 rgarteiser@ghiplaw.com
10 chonea@ghiplaw.com
11 pbrasher@ghiplaw.com

12 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counter-Defendant*
13 Blue Spike, LLC

14 **ARNOLD & PORTER LLP**

15 Michael A. Berta (SBN 194650)
16 Three Embarcadero Center, 7th Floor
17 San Francisco, CA 94111
18 Phone: (415) 471-3100
19 Fax: (415) 471-3400
20 michael.berta@aporter.com

21 Wallace W. Wu (SBN 220110)
22 Nicholas H. Lee (SBN 259588)
23 777 S. Figueroa Street, 44th Floor
24 Los Angeles, CA 90017
25 Phone: (213) 243-4000
26 Fax: (213) 243-4199
27 wallace.wu@aporter.com
28 nicholas.lee@aporter.com

29 *Attorneys for Defendant Google Inc.*

30 **FARELLA BRAUN + MARTEL LLP**

31 Jeffrey M. Fisher (SBN 155284)
32 Eugene Y. Mar (SBN 227071)
33 Dan Callaway (SBN 262675)
34 235 Montgomery Street, 17th Floor
35 San Francisco, CA 94104
36 Phone: (415) 954-4400
37 Fax: (415) 954-4480
38 jfisher@fbm.com
39 emar@fbm.com
40 dcallaway@fbm.com

41 *Attorneys for Defendant Adobe Systems, Inc*

42 **FENWICK & WEST LLP**

43 Teresa M. Corbin (SBN 132360)
44 Bryan A. Kohm (SBN 233276)
45 David Lacy Kusters (SBN 241335)
46 555 California Street, 12th Floor
47 San Francisco, California 94104
48 Telephone: (415) 875-2300
49 Facsimile: (415) 281-1350
50 tcorbin@fenwick.com
51 bkohm@fenwick.com
52 dlacykusters@fenwick.com

53 Darren Donnelly (SBN 194335)
54 801 California Street
55 Mountain View, CA 94041

1 Telephone: (650) 988-8500
2 Facsimile: (650) 938-5200
3 ddonnelly@fenwick.com

4 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counter-Defendant*
5 AOptix Technologies, Inc., *Defendant*
6 SoundHound, Inc., and *Defendant* Zeitera,
7 LLC
8

9
10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
12 **OAKLAND DIVISION**

13 AOPTIX TECHNOLOGIES,

14 Case No. 13-cv-01105 (YGR) and Related
15 Cases

16 v.
17 Plaintiff,

18
19 **ORDER RE DISCOVERY OF**
20 **ELECTRONICALLY STORED**
21 **INFORMATION FOR PATENT**
22 **LITIGATION**

23 BLUE SPIKE, LLC,

24 v.
25 Plaintiff.

26 ADOBE SYSTEMS, INC.,

27 Case No. 14-cv-01647 (YGR)

28 v.
29 Plaintiff.

BLUE SPIKE, LLC,

Case No. 14-cv-01648 (YGR)

Plaintiff,

V.

ZEITERA LLC,

Defendant.

BLUE SPIKE, LLC,

Case No. 14-cv-01649 (YGR)

Plaintiff,

V.

SOUNDHOUND INC.,

Defendant.

BLUE SPIKE, LLC,

Plaintiff,

V.

GOOGLE INC..

Defendant.

Case No. 14-cv-01650 (YGR)

Upon the stipulation of the parties, the Court ORDERS as follows:

1. This Order supplements all other discovery rules and orders. It streamlines Electronically Stored Information (“ESI”) production to promote a “just, speedy, and

1 inexpensive determination of this action, as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 1.”

2 2. This Order may be modified in the Court’s discretion or by stipulation.

3 3. As in all cases, costs may be shifted for disproportionate ESI production requests
4 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26. Likewise, a party’s nonresponsive or dilatory
5 discovery tactics are cost-shifting considerations.

6 4. A party’s meaningful compliance with this Order and efforts to promote
7 efficiency and reduce costs will be considered in cost-shifting determinations.

8 5. The parties agree to comply with the District’s E-Discovery Guidelines
9 (“Guidelines”) and have utilized the District’s Model Stipulated Order Re: the Discovery of
10 Electronically Stored Information for Patent Cases and Checklist for Rule 26(f) Meet and Confer
11 regarding Electronically Stored Information.

12 6. Absent a showing of good cause, general ESI production requests under Federal
13 Rules of Civil Procedure 34 and 45, or compliance with a mandatory disclosure requirement of
14 this Court, shall not include metadata, except for (a) BEGBATES, (b) ENDBATES, (c)
15 BEGATTACH, (d) ENDATTACH, (e) CONFIDENTIALITY, and (f) REDACTED. If
16 available, the following should also be included: the filename of an electronic document (as
17 FILENAME), the date the electronic document was created (as DATECREATED), and the date
18 the electronic document was modified (as DATEMOD). If email (as defined below) is produced
19 as provided herein, fields showing the date and time that the e-mail was sent and received, as
20 well as the complete distribution list, shall generally be included in the production if such fields
21 exist.

22 7. Absent agreement of the parties or further order of this Court, the following
23 parameters shall apply to ESI production:

24 A. General Document Image Format. Each electronic document shall be
25 produced in single-page Tagged Image File Format (“TIFF”) format. Documents
26 that exist in hard copy format shall be scanned, and each document shall be
27 produced in single-page TIFF format. TIFF files shall be single-page files and

1 shall be named with a unique production number followed by the appropriate file
2 extension. Load files shall be provided to indicate the location and unitization of
3 the TIFF files. If a document is more than one page, the unitization of the
4 document and any attachments and/or affixed notes shall be maintained as they
5 existed in the original document.

6 B. Text-Searchable Documents. The parties shall make their production text
7 searchable, providing extracted text files (e.g., for electronic files) or
8 commercially acceptable optical character recognition (“OCR”) (e.g., for hard
9 copy documents that are scanned, electronic files that do not have an associated
10 text file, or for redacted documents).

11 C. Footer. Each document image shall contain a footer with a sequentially
12 ascending production number.

13 D. Native Files. A party that receives a document produced in a format
14 specified above may make a reasonable request to receive the document in its
15 native format (by way of example, non-standard file types, oversized documents
16 or spreadsheets), and upon receipt of such a request and for good cause, the
17 producing party shall produce the document in its native format. Documents
18 produced in native format will have a unique production number and
19 confidentiality designation in the filename of the native file.

20 E. No Backup Restoration Required. Absent a showing of good cause, no
21 party need restore any form of media upon which backup data is maintained in a
22 party’s normal or allowed processes, including but not limited to backup tapes,
23 disks, SAN, and other forms of media, to comply with its discovery obligations in
24 the present case.

25 F. Voicemail and Mobile Devices. Absent a showing of good cause,
26 voicemails, instant messages, WebEx, PDAs and mobile phones are deemed not
27 reasonably accessible and need not be collected and preserved.

1 G. De-Duplication. A party is only required to produce a single copy of a
2 responsive document and a party may de-duplicate responsive ESI across
3 custodians. If email is produced as provided herein, a party may also de-duplicate
4 “near duplicate” email threads as follows: In an e-mail thread, only the final-in-
5 time document need be produced, assuming that all previous e-mails in the thread
6 are contained within the final message and unchanged. Where a prior e-mail
7 contains an attachment, that e-mail and attachment shall not be removed as a
8 “near-duplicate.”

9 8. General ESI production requests under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 34 and
10 45 shall not include email or other forms of electronic correspondence (collectively “email”). To
11 obtain email parties must propound specific email production requests.

12 9. Email production requests shall only be propounded for specific issues, rather
13 than general discovery of a product or business.

14 10. Email production requests shall be phased to occur after the parties have
15 exchanged initial disclosures and basic documentation about the patents, the prior art, the
16 accused instrumentalities, and the relevant finances. While this provision does not require the
17 production of such information, the Court encourages prompt and early production of this
18 information to promote efficient and economical streamlining of the case.

19 11. Email production requests shall identify the custodian, search terms, and time
20 frame. The parties shall cooperate to identify the proper custodians, proper search terms and
21 proper timeframe as set forth in the Guidelines.

22 12. Each requesting party shall limit its email production requests to a total of five
23 custodians per producing party for all such requests. The parties may jointly agree to modify this
24 limit without the Court’s leave. The Court shall consider contested requests for additional
25 custodians, upon showing a distinct need based on the size, complexity, and issues of this
26 specific case. Cost-shifting may be considered as part of any such request.

1 13. Each requesting party shall limit its email production requests to a total of five
2 search terms per custodian per party. The parties may jointly agree to modify this limit without
3 the Court's leave. The Court shall consider contested requests for additional search terms per
4 custodian, upon showing a distinct need based on the size, complexity, and issues of this specific
5 case. The Court encourages the parties to confer on a process to test the efficacy of the search
6 terms. The search terms shall be narrowly tailored to particular issues. Indiscriminate terms,
7 such as the producing company's name or its product name, are inappropriate unless combined
8 with narrowing search criteria that sufficiently reduce the risk of overproduction. A conjunctive
9 combination of multiple words or phrases (*e.g.*, "computer" and "system") narrows the search
10 and shall count as a single search term. A disjunctive combination of multiple words or phrases
11 (*e.g.*, "computer" or "system") broadens the search, and thus each word or phrase shall count as a
12 separate search term unless they are variants of the same word. Use of narrowing search criteria
13 (*e.g.*, "and," "but not," "w/x") is encouraged to limit the production and shall be considered
14 when determining whether to shift costs for disproportionate discovery. Should a party serve
15 email production requests with search terms beyond the limits agreed to by the parties or granted
16 by the Court pursuant to this paragraph, this shall be considered in determining whether any
17 party shall bear all reasonable costs caused by such additional discovery.

19 14. The parties have discussed their preservation obligations and needs and agree that
20 preservation of potentially relevant ESI will be reasonable and proportionate. To reduce the costs
21 and burdens of preservation and to ensure proper ESI is preserved, the parties agree that:

22 a. These data sources are not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost
23 pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(B) and ESI from these sources will be
24 preserved pursuant to normal business retention, but not searched, reviewed, or
25 produced:

26 i. backup systems and/or tapes used for disaster recovery; and
27 ii. systems no longer in use that cannot be accessed.

b. Among the sources of data the parties agree are not reasonably accessible, the parties agree not to preserve the following:

- i. voicemail messages;
- ii. information from handsets, mobile devices, personal digital assistants, and tablets that is duplicative of information that resides in a reasonably accessible data source;
- iii. instant messaging;
- iv. automatically saved versions of documents and emails;
- v. video and audio recordings;
- vi. deleted, slack, fragmented, or other data accessible only by forensics;
- vii. random access memory (RAM), temporary files, or other ephemeral data that are difficult to preserve without disabling the operating system;
- viii. on-line access data such as temporary internet files, history, cache, cookies, and the like;
- ix. dynamic fields of databases or log files that are not retained in the usual course of business; and
- x. data in metadata fields that are frequently updated automatically, such as last opened dates.

15. Pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of a privileged or work-product-protected document, whether inadvertent or otherwise, is not a waiver of privilege or protection from discovery in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding. Disclosures among defendants' attorneys of work product or other communications relating to issues of common interest shall not affect or be deemed a waiver of any applicable privilege or protection from disclosure. For example, the mere production of privileged or work-product-protected documents in this case as part of a mass production is not itself a waiver in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding. A producing party may assert privilege or protection over produced documents at any time by notifying the receiving party in writing of the assertion of

1 privilege or protection. Information that contains privileged matter or attorney work product
2 shall be returned immediately if such information appears on its face to have been inadvertently
3 produced or if requested.

4 16. Nothing in this Order prevents the parties from agreeing to use technology
5 assisted review and other techniques insofar as their use improves the efficacy of discovery.
6 Such topics should be discussed pursuant to the District's E-Discovery Guidelines.
7

8 **IT IS SO STIPULATED**, through Counsel of Record.

9 Dated: 10/2/2014

/s/ Randall T. Garteiser

10 Randall T. Garteiser
11 Counsel for Plaintiff Blue Spike, LLC

12 Dated: 10/2/2014

/s/ Eugene Y. Mar

13 Eugene Y. Mar
14 Counsel for Defendant Adobe Systems,
15 Inc.

16 Dated: 10/2/2014

/s/ Bryan A. Kohm

17 Bryan A. Kohm
18 Counsel for Plaintiff and Counter-
19 Defendant AOptix Technologies, Inc.,
Defendant SoundHound, Inc., and
Defendant Zeitera, LLC

20 Dated: 10/2/2014

/s/ Nicholas H. Lee

21 Nicholas H. Lee
22 Counsel for Defendant Google Inc.

24 So ORDERED and SIGNED this 6th day of October, 2014

